While carrying out the survey, one gull was found hanging by the leg and secured to a dead branch by a piece of fishing line. Apparently the nylon fishing line had become attached to the bird's foot and the line had then become tangled in the dead branch. The bird was suspended by the leg beneath the branch with its head a few centimetres above the ground. In its efforts to escape, the bird's leg had been broken at the joint. Released from its bondage, its broken leg amputated and given a drink, the bird was released and flew off strongly.

Pied Cormorants *(Phalacrocorax varius)* were nesting on the south-east corner of the island. There were about 500 recently-used nests and five large "runners" nearby. After some effort on our part, two were captured, banded and released. Ten nests, mostly along the low cliff edges, contained smaller young, but these were not disturbed.

Little Penguins *(Eudyptula minor)* were found nesting immediately at the back of the beach on the east side and a few along the centre of the west side at the base of the limestone cliffs. Two burrows each contained an adult incubating two eggs, one bird was in a burrow with two large, well-developed young and seven other burrows contained birds but the burrows were too deep to allow detailed investigation.

Wedge-tailed Shearwaters *(Puffinus pacificus)*, at the time of the visit, would have been returning at night to prepare burrows for nesting. Some 30 burrows were found in a sandy patch about 40 m by about 40 m, near the south-western side of the island. Two other burrows were found in a similar but much smaller sandy area near the north-western end. All the burrows were freshly scratched, with numerous feet marks of the birds around the entrances and approaches. Most burrows were investigated but were invariably too deep to check thoroughly without undue damage to them. Even with the aid of a stick, the burrow ends could not be reached in most instances. No birds were found.

We saw no sign of the few eggs and chicks of the Crested Tern *(Sterna bergii)* or the large Caspian Tern *(Hydroprogne caspia)* chick recorded by I. Abbott (*W. Aust. Nat.*, 13, 1977: 196-199) during his visit which was a few days prior to ours.

The Sea-lions *(Neophoca cinerea)* on the beach and three Tiger Snakes *(Notechis scutatus)* completed the wildlife recorded during the visit.

I am grateful to Jim Lane for making the visit possible and for providing the transport.

—S. G. LANE, 65 Wood Street, Lane Cove, N.S.W.

A Disjunct Occurrence of *Pilostyles* on Two New Host Genera.— Flowering specimens of the stem parasite *Pilostyles hamiltonii* C. A. Gardn. (Rafflesiaceae) were collected growing on two previously unrecorded host genera, viz. *Gastrolobium* and *Oxylobium*, whilst we were on a field trip to the Stirling Range National Park, on January 20, 1978. Until then, *Pilostyles* had only been recorded on *Daviesia* at Bannister, Boyagin, Busselton, Eneabba, Mundaring and York, and on *Jacksonia* at Mt. Lesueur (Smith, *W. Aust. Nat.*, 2 (3), 1951: 21-24; B. Dell pers. comm.). The occurrence of *Pilostyles* in the Stirling Range greatly extends its known geographic range.

Pilostyles was collected during a climb up Bluff Knoll (34°22'S, 118°15'E). Ascent of this peak was made following the tourist track on the northern slope. During the climb one of us (K.C.P.) collected a species of Papilionaceae (later identified as *Oxylobium atropurpureum)* which we recognised as being infected with the stem parasite *Pilostyles*. Following this discovery further searching in the immediate area revealed a second host which has been identified as an undescribed species of *Gastrolobium*.

The community in which the host plants were growing was a closed mallee scrub dominated by Jarrah *(Eucalyptus marginata)* with a dense undergrowth of Proteaceae, Papilionaceae and the occasional *Xanthorrhoea preissii* (Fig. 1). The slope was severely burnt by a wildfire in April 1971 and the vegetation of the area can be regarded as regrowth following that fire.

Fig. 1.—Closed mallee scrub dominated by Jarrah on the northern slope of Bluff Knoll.

On October 8, 1978 a return trip was made to Bluff Knoll to collect flowering voucher material of the host species. Voucher specimens for all the new records cited above are housed in the Western Australian Herbarium (PERTH) and annotated appropriately.

Preserved material has been forwarded to Dr. B. Dell, Murdoch University who is conducting research into *Pilostyles*.

—K. F. KENNEALLY, Western Australian Herbarium, and

—K. C. PIRKOPF, Nedlands.

CORRECTIONS

The authors of the paragraph on *Malurus elegans* in *W.A. Nat.*, 14: 79, have had their attention drawn to a paper by Mr. H. Webster *(Emu,* 47: 287-290) in which he described a nest of this species attended by two males and two females. Further, Mr. Webster supported this with photographs of two distinctly different males at the same nest, thereby predating our record by thirty years.

—IAN ROWLEY.

In Mr. E. H. Sedgwick's article on a population study of the Barrow Island avifauna in the last issue (vol. 14, no. 4) there was an error in the scientific name of the Little Grebe in the table at the top of p. 87. It should read: *Podiceps novaehollandiae.*